```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:27:26 ON 24 JUN 2002
L1             1 S PYROGLUTAMIC ACID/CN
L2             2 S SODIUM CITRATE/CN
L3             1 S ZINC ACETATE/CN
L4             2 S ASCORBIC ACID/CN
L5             1 S CITRIC ACID/CN
L6             1 S PHYTIC ACID/CN

     FILE 'USPATFULL, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:28:48 ON 24 JUN 2002
L7         75813 S L1 OR PROLINE OR (PYROGLUTAMATE#) OR PYROGLUTAMIC
L8         31833 S L2 OR (SODIUM CITRATE)
L9          3165 S L7 AND L8
L10        10875 S L3 OR (ZINC ACETATE)
L11          121 S L7 AND L10
L12       219952 S L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR (CITRIC ACID) OR (ASCORBIC ACID) OR
(PHYTIC
L13         1064 S L10 AND L12
L14           72 S L11 AND L12
L15            3 S INFLUENZA  AND L14
L16           12 S L13 AND INFLUENZA
L17           12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:98926 USPATFULL
TI Aliginate particle formulation
IN Kwon, Sung-Yun, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Kochinke, Frank, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002051821 A1 20020502
AI US 2001-949392 A1 20010907 (9)
PRAI US 2000-231119P 20000908 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1231
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 424/184.100
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000
NCLS: 424/184.100
IC [7]
ICM: A61K039-00
ICS: A61K039-38; A61K009-14
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:98924 USPATFULL
TI Peptides, compositions and methods for the treatment of burkholderia cepacia
IN Kuhner, Carla H., Avondale, PA, UNITED STATES
Romesser, James A., Kennett Square, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002051819 A1 20020502
AI US 2001-881954 A1 20010615 (9)
PRAI US 2000-212440P 20000616 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2739
INCL INCLM: 424/484.000
INCLS: 514/017.000; 424/486.000; 424/488.000
NCL NCLM: 424/484.000
NCLS: 514/017.000; 424/486.000; 424/488.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K009-14
ICS: A61K038-08
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:31994 USPATFULL
TI Methods and apparatus for fine particle formation
IN Sievers, Robert E., Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES
Karst, Uwe, Muenster, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI US 2002018815 A1 20020214
AI US 2001-858998 A1 20010516 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-598570, filed on 21 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-847310, filed on 24 Apr 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6095134 Division of Ser. No. US 1994-224764, filed on 8 Apr 1994, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5639441 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-846331, filed on 6 Mar 1992, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5301664
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1243
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 264/005.000
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000

AN 2000:94716 USPATFULL
TI Composition to treat ear disorders
IN Petrus, Edward J., Austin, TX, United States
PA Advanced Medical Instruments, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6093417 20000725
AI US 1999-228119 19990111 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 699
INCL INCLM: 424/437.000
INCLS: 514/171.000; 514/254.000
NCL NCLM: 424/437.000
NCLS: 424/150.100; 424/744.000; 514/008.000; 514/171.000; 514/253.080
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-495
ICS: A61K031-56
EXF 424/437; 514/171; 514/254
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:776660 CAPLUS
DN 130:29242
TI Pharmaceutical compositions of flurbiprofen and burn-masking agent for treating sore throat
IN Barrett, David Michael; Jones, Huw Lyn; Jones, Idwal; Smith, Carl Simon
PA The Boots Company PLC, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9852545	A1	19981126	WO 1998-EP3180	19980522
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9879167	A1	19981211	AU 1998-79167	19980522
PRAI	GB 1997-10525		19970522		
	GB 1997-10632		19970522		
	WO 1998-EP3180		19980522		

RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:776655 CAPLUS
DN 130:29238
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing NSAIDS
IN Barrett, David Michael; Jones, Huw Lyn; Jones, Idwal; Smith, Carl Simon
PA The Boots Company PLC, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

NCLS: 264/005.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K009-14
ICS: B29B009-00
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:226747 USPATFULL
TI Polypeptide transition metal salts and method of enhancing anti-HIV activity of polypeptide
IN Matsumoto, Akiyoshi, Hino, Japan
Waki, Michinori, Higashimurayama, Japan
PA Seikagaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6329498 B1 20011211
WO 9816555 19980423
AI US 1999-284241 19990414 (9)
WO 1997-JP3711 19971015
19990414 PCT 371 date
19990414 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1996-291215 19961015
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 999
INCL INCLM: 530/326.000
INCLS: 424/001.170; 424/009.200
NCL NCLM: 530/326.000
NCLS: 424/009.200
IC [7]
ICM: A61K038-00
ICS: A61K051-00; A61K049-00
EXF 530/326; 424/1.17; 424/9.2
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:185508 USPATFULL
TI Water-soluble zinc pyruvates or their hydrates, method for the production thereof and their use
IN Pischel, Ivo, Trostberg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Paradies, Henrich Hasko, Iserlohn, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA SKW Trostberg Aktiengesellschaft, Trostberg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6307080 B1 20011023
WO 2000002841 20000120
AI US 2000-700381 20001213 (9)
WO 1999-EP4812 19990708
20001213 PCT 371 date
20001213 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DE 1998-19830770 19980709
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 705
INCL INCLM: 556/131.000
INCLS: 514/494.000
NCL NCLM: 556/131.000
IC [7]
ICM: C07F003-06
ICS: A61K031-315
EXF 556/131; 514/494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:300515 CAPLUS
DN 134:300833
TI Compositions containing pyroglutamic acid for prevention and treatment of cold and **influenza**-like symptoms and their methods of use
IN Rennie, Paul John; King, Simon Phillip; Biedermann, Kimberly Ann; Morgan, Jeffrey Michael
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 21

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001028556	A2	20010426	WO 2000-US28856	20001019
WO 2001028556	A3	20011011		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-421131 A 19991019

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:96821 USPATFULL
TI Methods and apparatus for fine particle formation
IN Sievers, Robert E., Boulder, CO, United States
Karst, Uwe, Muenster, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA The Board of Regents of the University of Co, Boulder, CO, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 6095134 20000801
AI US 1997-847310 19970424 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-224764, filed on 8 Apr 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5639441 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-846331, filed on 6 Mar 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5301664
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1257
INCL INCLM: 128/200.140
INCLS: 128/200.230
NCL NCLM: 128/200.140
NCLS: 128/200.230
IC [7]
ICM: A61M011-00
EXF 128/200.14; 128/203.12; 128/203.15; 128/200.23; 424/45; 424/46; 424/9.1; 424/9.3; 424/401; 424/489; 424/450; 427/255.1; 427/255.6; 222/635; 252/305; 252/312; 252/314; 252/319; 252/309; 210/634; 210/639; 210/635; 210/638; 210/656; 210/659; 210/643; 435/178; 435/180; 435/182; 514/202; 514/2; 514/21; 530/412; 530/418; 530/419; 530/427; 530/413; 530/417; 530/38.5; 526/207
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL

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FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9852540         A1   19981126       WO 1998-EP3179   19980522
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,
             KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
             NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
             CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9881079         A1   19981211       AU 1998-81079    19980522
PRAI GB 1997-10505           19970522
     GB 1997-10527           19970522
     GB 1997-10544           19970522
     WO 1998-EP3179          19980522
RE.CNT  10    THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17  ANSWER 11 OF 12  USPATFULL
AN     97:51698  USPATFULL
TI     Methods for fine particle formation
IN     Sievers, Robert E., Boulder, CO, United States
       Karst, Uwe, Muenster, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA     Board of Regents of University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, United States
       (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 5639441              19970617
AI     US 1994-224764          19940408 (8)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-846331, filed on 6 Mar 1992,
       now patented, Pat. No. US 5301664
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
LN.CNT 1280
INCL   INCLM: 424/009.300
       INCLS: 128/200.230; 252/305.000; 252/314.000; 252/319.000; 424/045.000;
              424/046.000; 427/255.100; 427/255.600
NCL    NCLM:  424/009.300
       NCLS:  128/200.230; 239/002.100; 424/045.000; 424/046.000; 427/255.250;
              427/255.600
IC     [6]
       ICM: A61K049-00
       ICS: A61K009-12; C09K003-30; C23C016-00
EXF    252/305; 252/312; 252/314; 252/319; 424/45; 424/46; 424/9.1; 424/9.3;
       427/255.1; 427/255.6; 128/200.33; 128/200.23; 222/635
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17  ANSWER 12 OF 12  USPATFULL
AN     91:8801  USPATFULL
TI     Carbocyclic nucleoside analogs with antiviral activity
IN     Norbeck, Daniel W., Lindenhurst, IL, United States
       Rosen, Terry J., East Lyme, CT, United States
       Sham, Hing L., Gurnee, IL, United States
PA     Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 4988703              19910129
AI     US 1989-355594          19890522 (7)
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
LN.CNT 1656
INCL   INCLM: 514/262.000
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       INCLS: 514/081.000; 514/086.000; 514/261.000; 514/263.000; 514/265.000;
              514/266.000; 514/274.000; 544/243.000; 544/244.000; 544/265.000;
              544/267.000; 544/272.000; 544/276.000; 544/277.000; 544/311.000;
              544/312.000; 544/313.000; 544/314.000; 544/317.000; 544/322.000;
              544/329.000; 562/013.000; 564/001.000; 564/046.000
NCL    NCLM:  514/263.370
       NCLS:  514/081.000; 514/086.000; 514/274.000; 544/243.000; 544/244.000;
              544/265.000; 544/267.000; 544/272.000; 544/276.000; 544/277.000;
              544/311.000; 544/312.000; 544/313.000; 544/314.000; 544/317.000;
              544/322.000; 544/329.000; 562/013.000; 564/001.000; 564/046.000
IC     [5]
       ICM: A61K031-52
       ICS: C07D473-18; C07D473-30; C07D473-34
EXF    544/244; 544/265; 544/267; 544/272; 544/277; 544/276; 514/81; 514/261;
       514/263; 514/265; 514/266; 514/262
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


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Co., Inc.), **Zinc acetate**.2H.sub.2 O and ammonia
water (Wako Pure Chem. Industries Ltd.)

DETD . . . nicotinic acid was dissolved in 100 ml of deionized water with stirring in a hot bath. Similarly, 4.5 g of **zinc acetate**.2H.sub.2 O was dissolved in 100 ml of deionized water in a hot bath, and both were mixed with vigorous stirring.. . .

DETD 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid (protocatechuic acid) was provided by Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd., and **zinc acetate**.2H.sub.2 O, methanol and sodium hydroxide were of guaranteed grade of Wako Pure Chem. Industries Ltd., all of which were used. . .

DETD 7.0 g of **zinc acetate**.2H.sub.2 O was dissolved in 40 ml of deionized water with stirring in a water bath. Similarly, 5.0 g of protocatechuic. . .

DETD After completing CO.sub.2 generation, a small amount of sodium carbonate, then excess **zinc acetate**.2H.sub.2 O, were added to the mixture, and stirred for 15 to 30 min. The precipitate was filtered with a No.. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . the group consisting of glycine, alanine, serine, cysteine, djenkolic acid, aminobutyric acid, threonine, valine, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, thyroxine, **proline**, tryptophan, taurine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, arginine, lysine, ornithine, and histidine.

. . . the group consisting of glycine, alanine, serine, cysteine, djenkolic acid, aminobutyric acid, threonine, valine, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, thyroxine, **proline**, tryptophan, taurine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, arginine, lysine, ornithine, and histidine.

. . . the group consisting of glycine, alanine, serine, cysteine, djenkolic acid, aminobutyric acid, threonine, valine, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, thyroxine, **proline**, tryptophan, taurine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, arginine, lysine, ornithine, and histidine.

. . . the group consisting of glycine, alanine, serine, cysteine, djenkolic acid, aminobutyric acid, threonine, valine, methionine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, thyroxine, **proline**, tryptophan, taurine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, arginine, lysine, ornithine, and histidine.

SUMM Preferred zinc salts include **zinc acetate**, **zinc acetate** hydrates such as **zinc acetate**-2-water, zinc aluminum oxide complexes such as gahnite, zinc diamine, zinc antimonide, zinc bromate hydrates such as zinc bromate-6-water, zinc bromide,. . .

SUMM Especially preferred zinc salts include zinc citrate, zinc oxide, zinc chloride, **zinc acetate**, zinc stearate, zinc sulfate, and mixtures thereof. Zinc citrate is especially preferred.

DETD . . . (Arlamol E) 3.25

PHASE C: Polypropylene glycol-15 stearyl ether (Arlamol E) 2.17
titanium dioxide 0.75

PHASE D: Sodium Dehydroacetate 5.00

Citric acid 0.19

water U.S.P. 17.00

50% NaOH 0.94

PHASE E: Benzyl Alcohol 0.50

Silicone fluid (DC Q2 - 1401; 0.75

cyclomethicone/dimethiconol. . .

DETD . . . denatured ethanol 4-17

salicylic acid 1.45

dipropylene glycol 0-14

PVP (polymeric dispersing agent) 1

procetyl AWS (PPG-5 ceteteth, surfactant) 3

tri-**sodium citrate** 0.3

tetrasodium EDTA 0.1

glycerin 10-30

Dehydroacetic acid 4

sodium chloride 0.3

water 15.85-34.85

these acids.

DETD Commercially available sources of vitamin C can be used herein. Encapsulated **ascorbic acid** and edible salts of **ascorbic acid** can also be used. Typically, from about 5% to about 200% of the USRDI of vitamin C is used in. . .

DETD . . . oxidation can contribute to off-flavor development and flavor loss. Excessive oxidation can also lead to degradation and inactivation of any **ascorbic acid** or other easily oxidized vitamin or minerals in the mix.

DETD . . . acid) or flavonoids (e.g., anthocyanins, catechins, flavonols) that are typically present in these beverages or foods. Suitable reducing agents include **ascorbic acid**, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium bisulfite, erythorbic acid, as well as mixtures of these reducing agents. The preferred reducing agent is **ascorbic acid**. Suitable complexing agents include hydroxypolycarboxylic acids such as **citric acid**, tartaric acid, and malic acid, polyphosphates and their respective salts such as sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium trimetaphosphate, and sodium tripolyphosphate, aminopolycarboxylic. . . acids such as lactic acid and acetic acid, as well as mixtures of these complexing agents. Preferred complexing agents are **citric acid**, tartaric acid, sodium hexametaphosphate and ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

DETD In the case of **citric acid**, a ratio of complexing agent to iron source in the range of from about 1:1 to about 2000:1, preferably about from about 20:1 to about 500:1, is usually sufficient to prevent undesired color formation. In the case of **ascorbic acid**, a ratio of reducing agent to iron source in the range of from about 4:1 to about 50:1, preferably about. . .

DETD

Example 1

INGREDIENT Percent by Weight

granulated sucrose 73.9
vitamin premix.sup.1 1
flavors.sup.2 4.9
clouding agent.sup.3 1.4
citric acid 12.0
zinc gluconate 0.4
ferric saccharate 0.6
sodium citrate 5.1
color 0.1
Total 100

DETD

Example 1

INGREDIENT Percent by Weight

granulated sucrose 73.9
vitamin premix.sup.1 1
flavors.sup.2 4.9
clouding agent.sup.3 1.4
citric acid 12.0
zinc gluconate 0.4
ferric saccharate 0.6
sodium citrate 5.1
color 0.1
Total 100

DETD

Example 2
INGREDIENT Percent by Weight

granulated sucrose 74.1
vitamin premix.sup.1 1
flavors.sup.2 4.9
clouding agent.sup.3 1.4
color 0.1
citric acid 12.6
zinc gluconate 0.4
encapsulated ferrous sulfate.sup.4 0.4
sodium citrate 5.1
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 1
.sup.2The limon flavor is a combination of two flavors.
. . .
DETD

Example 2
INGREDIENT Percent by Weight

granulated sucrose 74.1
vitamin premix.sup.1 1
flavors.sup.2 4.9
clouding agent.sup.3 1.4
color 0.1
citric acid 12.6
zinc gluconate 0.4
encapsulated ferrous sulfate.sup.4 0.4
sodium citrate 5.1
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 1
.sup.2The limon flavor is a combination of two flavors.
. . .
DETD

INGREDIENT Percent by Weight

granulated sucrose 90.24
vitamin premix.sup.1 0.32
orange flavor 1.27
clouding agent.sup.2 1.4
citric acid 4.6
zinc gluconate 0.1
iron (amino acid chelate) 0.056
sodium citrate 1.9
colors.sup.3 0.121
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 1 plus iodine as potassium iodide.
.sup.2The clouding agent. . .
DETD

INGREDIENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT

granulated sucrose 82.2
vitamin premix.sup.1 1.1
flavor 2.7
citric acid 8.1
tannic acid 0.27
malic acid 1
zinc gluconate 0.36
iron (amino acid chelate) 0.2
sodium citrate 3.7
colors.sup.2 0.37
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 5.
.sup.2The colors are a combination of FD&C Lake. . .
DETD

INGREDIENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT

granulated sucrose 90.2
vitamin premix.sup.1 0.2
flavor 1.3
clouding agent.sup.2 1.4
citric acid 4.8
zinc gluconate 0.1
iron (amino acid chelate) 0.1
sodium citrate 1.9
colors.sup.3 0.37
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 5.
.sup.2The clouding agent is a mixture of corn. . .
DETD

INGREDIENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT

granulated sucrose 64.5
vitamin premix.sup.1 1.1
flavor 4.6
clouding agent.sup.2 4.9
citric acid 17.1
zinc gluconate 0.3
iron (amino acid chelate) 0.2
sodium citrate 6.9
colors.sup.3 0.4
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 5.
.sup.2The clouding agent is a mixture of corn. . .
DETD

INGREDIENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT

vitamin premix.sup.1 4.0
flavor 12.8
clouding agent.sup.2 13.6
citric acid 47.8
zinc gluconate 1

iron (amino acid chelate) 0.6
sodium citrate 19.1
colors.sup.3 1.2
Total 100.00

.sup.1Vitamin premix of Example 5.
.sup.2The clouding agent is a mixture of corn. . .
DETD

INGREDIENTS PERCENT BY WEIGHT

Tea solids 0.79
Sugar 4.72
Citric acid 0.1
Ascorbic acid 0.04
FERROCHEL 0.01
Water 94.35

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . A composition according to claim 1 wherein the zinc is selected from the group consisting of zinc sulfate, zinc chloride, **zinc acetate**, zinc gluconate, zinc ascorbate, zinc citrate, zinc aspartate, zinc picolinate, amino acid chelated zinc, zinc oxide, and mixtures thereof.

. . . 3. A composition according to claim 2 wherein at least one edible acid is selected from the group consisting of **citric acid**, malic acid, tannic acid, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, and mixtures thereof.

5. A composition according to claim 4 wherein at least one edible acid is **citric acid**.

12. A composition according to claim 11 wherein the zinc is selected from the group consisting of zinc sulfate, zinc chloride, **zinc acetate**, zinc gluconate, zinc ascorbate, zinc citrate, zinc aspartate, zinc picolinate, amino acid chelated zinc, zinc oxide, and mixtures thereof.

. . . claim 12 wherein the ferric ion reducing agents and ferric ion complexing agents are selected from the group consisting of **citric acid**, tartaric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, acctic acid, sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium trimetaphosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid disodium salt, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, **ascorbic acid**, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium bisulfite, erythorbic acid, and mixtures thereof.

14. A composition according to claim 13 wherein at least one of the agents is **citric acid** and wherein the ratio of iron to **citric acid** is from about 1:1 to about 2000:1, by weight.

15. A composition according to claim 14 wherein the ratio of iron to **citric acid** is from about 20:1 to about 500:1, by weight.

16. A composition according to claim 13 wherein at least one agent is **ascorbic acid** and wherein the ratio of iron to **ascorbic acid** is from about 4:1 to about 50:1, by weight.

. . . the USRDI of zinc wherein the zinc is selected from the group consisting of zinc gluconate, amino acid chelated zinc, **zinc acetate**, zinc ascorbate, zinc citrate, zinc aspartate, zinc picolinate, zinc oxide, and mixtures thereof; (c) from 0% to about 98% of. . .

24. A composition according to claim 23 wherein at least one edible acid is **citric acid**.

31. A composition according to claim 30 wherein the zinc is selected from the group consisting of zinc sulfate, zinc chloride, **zinc acetate**, zinc gluconate, zinc ascorbate, zinc citrate, zinc aspartate, zinc picolinate, amino acid chelated zinc, zinc oxide, and mixtures thereof.

. . . claim 31 wherein the ferric ion reducing agents and ferric ion complexing agents are selected from the group consisting of **citric acid**, tartaric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid, sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium trimetaphosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid disodium salt, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, **ascorbic acid**, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium bisulfate, erythorbic acid, and mixtures thereof.

33. A composition according to claim 32 wherein at least one of the agents is **citric acid** and wherein the ratio of iron to **citric acid** is from about 1:1 to about 2000:1; by weight.

34. A composition according to claim 33 wherein the ratio of iron to **citric acid** is from about 20:1 to about 500:1, by weight.

35. A composition according to claim 32 wherein at least one of the agents is **ascorbic acid** and wherein the ratio of iron to **ascorbic acid** is from about 4:1 to about 50:1, by weight.

ascorbic acid, acetic acid, phosphoric acid or mixtures thereof. The most preferred acids are citric and malic acids.

SUMM . . . also serve as an antioxidant to stabilize beverage components. Examples of commonly used antioxidant include but are not limited to **ascorbic acid**, EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), and salts thereof.

DETD . . . available as 2.00

Nutrifood .RTM., GNT International, Netherlands)

Apple Juice 3.00

Decaffeinated Green Tea Extract 0.15

Ginseng Extract (Panax) 0.0125

Glycerol 4.00

Aloe Vera Juice 1.00

Citric Acid 0.10

Sodium Citrate 0.10

Flavors 0.5

Aspartame 0.004

Acesulfame K 0.009

Ascorbic Acid 40.0 (mg/100 g)

Vitamin E 15 (mg/100 g)

Beta Carotene 7.2 (mg/100 g)

Vitamin B.sub.6 3.0 (mg/100 g)

Vitamin B.sub.1 2.1 (mg/100 g)

Deionized Water. . .

DETD . . . Wt %

Fruit Juice Single Strength 10.00

Decaffeinated Green Tea Extract 0.20

Aloe Gel 1.50

Glycerol 4.50

Sucrose 7.00

Citric Acid 0.20

Sodium Citrate 0.10

Flavors 0.15

Ginseng Extract (Panax) 0.01

Deionized Water quantum satis

DETD . . . 15.0

Encapsulated **ascorbic acid** and edible salts of **ascorbic acid** can also be used. Typically, from about 5% to about 200% of the USRDI of vitamin C is used in. . .

SUMM . . . oxidation can contribute to off-flavor development and flavor loss. Excessive oxidation can also lead to degradation and inactivation of any **ascorbic acid** or other easily oxidized vitamin or minerals in the mix.

SUMM . . . acid) or flavonoids (e.g., anthocyanins, catechins, flavonols) that are typically present in these beverages or foods. Suitable reducing agents include **ascorbic acid**, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium bisulfite, erythorbic acid, as well as mixtures of these reducing agents. The preferred reducing agent is **ascorbic acid**. Suitable complexing agents include hydroxypolycarboxylic acids such as **citric acid**, tartaric acid, and malic acid, polyphosphates and their respective salts such as sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium trimetaphosphate, and sodium tripolyphosphate, aminopolycarboxylic. . . acids such as lactic acid and acetic acid, as well as mixtures of these complexing agents. Preferred complexing agents are **citric acid**, tartaric acid, sodium hexametaphosphate and ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

SUMM [0086] In the case of **citric acid**, a ratio of complexing agent to iron source in the range of from about 1:1 to about 2000:1, preferably about from about 20:1 to about 500:1, is usually sufficient to prevent undesired color formation. In the case of **ascorbic acid**, a ratio of reducing agent to iron source in the range of from about 4:1 to about 50:1, preferably about. . .

DETD . . . the following ingredients:

INGREDIENT	Percent by Weight
granulated sucrose	73.9
vitamin premix.sup.1	1
flavors.sup.2	4.9
clouding agent.sup.3	1.4
citric acid	12.0
zinc gluconate	0.4
ferric saccharate	0.6
sodium citrate	5.1
color	0.1
Total	100.00

Vitamin Premix.sup.1

Vitamin C	60.2

Encapsulated **ascorbic acid** and edible salts of **ascorbic acid** can also be used. Typically, from about 5% to about 200% of the USRDI of vitamin C is used in. . .

SUMM . . . oxidation can contribute to off-flavor development and flavor loss. Excessive oxidation can also lead to degradation and inactivation of any **ascorbic acid** or other easily oxidized vitamin or minerals in the mix.

SUMM . . . acid) or flavonoids (e.g., anthocyanins, catechins, flavonols) that are typically present in these beverages or foods. Suitable reducing agents include **ascorbic acid**, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium bisulfite, erythorbic acid, as well as mixtures of these reducing agents. The preferred reducing agent is **ascorbic acid**. Suitable complexing agents include hydroxypolycarboxylic acids such as **citric acid**, tartaric acid, and malic acid, polyphosphates and their respective salts such as sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium trimetaphosphate, and sodium tripolyphosphate, aminopolycarboxylic. . . acids such as lactic acid and acetic acid, as well as mixtures of these complexing agents. Preferred complexing agents are **citric acid**, tartaric acid, sodium hexametaphosphate and ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

SUMM [0085] In the case of **citric acid**, a ratio of complexing agent to iron source in the range of from about 1:1 to about 2000:1, preferably about from about 20:1 to about 500:1, is usually sufficient to prevent undesired color formation. In the case of **ascorbic acid**, a ratio of reducing agent to iron source in the range of from about 4:1 to about 50:1, preferably about. . .

DETD . . . the following ingredients:

INGREDIENT	Percent by Weight
granulated sucrose	73.9
vitamin premix.sup.1	1
flavors.sup.2	4.9
clouding agent.sup.3	1.4
citric acid	12.0
zinc gluconate	0.4
ferric saccharate	0.6
sodium citrate	5.1
color	0.1
Total	100.00

Vitamin Premix.sup.1

Oil in water emulsion. . .

DETD . . . 7A Component	Ex. 7B % w/w	% w/w
Natural and artificial flavors	0.27	0.27
Tea solids	0.25	0.25
High Fructose Corn Syrup 55	7.40	7.40
Citric acid	0.052	0.052
Sodium citrate	0.078	0.078
Aspartame	0.013	0.013
Caramel Color	0.08	0.08
Potassium sorbate	0.015 (150 PPM)	0.00
Essential oil of black mustard	0.0012 (12 PPM)	0.002. . .

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 23 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:119366 USPATFULL

TITLE: Color stable iron fortified compositions

INVENTOR(S): Henry, William John, Taylor Mill, KY, UNITED STATES
Xi, Xiaobing, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES
Favre, Michel Lucien Hubert Lannelongue, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES
Mehansho, Haile, Fairfield, OH, UNITED STATES
Mellican, Renee Irvine, Fairfield, OH, UNITED STATES
Li, Jianjun, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Co. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002061347	A1	20020523
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-996313	A1	20011128 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-445630, filed on 9 Dec
1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-549109, filed on 27 Oct 1995, ABANDONED

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, PATENT DIVISION, IVORYDALE TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 474, 5299 SPRING GROVE
AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45217

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1054

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . chelated iron that do not impart objectionable color due to the
inclusion of a ferric ion reducing agent such as **ascorbic acid** and/or an agent such as **citric acid** that is capable of preferentially complexing ferric ion in the presence of polyphenols or flavonoids that are typically present in. . .

SUMM [0021] (5) from about 1% to about 50% **citric acid**, **sodium citrate**, tartaric acid or malic acid or mixtures thereof; or other edible acid sufficient to lower the pH to between 3. . .

SUMM . . . has been surprisingly found that ferric ion will not cause such
off-color if a ferric ion reducing agent, such as **ascorbic acid**, and/or an agent such as **citric acid** that is capable of preferentially complexing ferric ion in the presence

of polyphenols or flavonoids that are typically present in. . .

SUMM . . . from alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, cystine, glutamine, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine, hydroxyproline, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, ornithine, phenylalanine, **proline**, serine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine and valine or dipeptides, tripeptides or quadrapeptides formed by any combination of these alpha amino acids.. . .

SUMM . . . fructose being the more preferred. The carboxylic acid providing the "carboxylate counterion" can be any ingestible carboxylic acid such as **citric acid**, malic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, propionic acid, etc., as well as mixtures of these acids.

SUMM [0058] Commercially available sources of vitamin C can be used herein. Encapsulated **ascorbic acid** and edible salts of **ascorbic acid** can also be used. Typically, from about 5% to about 200% of the USRDI of vitamin C is used in. . .

SUMM . . . oxidation can contribute to off-flavor development and flavor loss. Excessive oxidation can also lead to degradation and inactivation of any **ascorbic acid** or other easily oxidized vitamin or minerals in the mix.

SUMM . . . acid) or flavonoids (e.g., anthocyanins, catechins, flavonols) that are typically present in these beverages or foods. Suitable reducing agents include **ascorbic acid**, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium bisulfite, erythorbic acid, as well as mixtures of these reducing agents. The preferred reducing agent is **ascorbic acid**. Suitable complexing agents include hydroxypolycarboxylic acids such as **citric acid**, tartaric acid, and malic acid, polyphosphates and their respective salts such as sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium trimetaphosphate, and sodium tripolyphosphate, aminopolycarboxylic. . . acids such as lactic acid and acetic acid, as well as mixtures of these complexing agents. Preferred complexing agents are **citric acid**, tartaric acid, sodium hexametaphosphate and ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

SUMM [0085] In the case of **citric acid**, a ratio of complexing agent to iron source in the range of from about 1:1 to about 2000:1, preferably about from about 20:1 to about 500:1, is usually sufficient to prevent undesired color formation. In the case of **ascorbic acid**, a ratio of reducing agent to iron source in the range of from about 4:1 to about 50:1, preferably about. . .

DETD . . . the following ingredients:

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:88153 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Sustained-release preparation
INVENTOR(S):	Igari, Yasutaka, Kobe, Japan Yamagata, Yutaka, Kobe, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6087324		20000711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-644631		19960422 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1995-JP1771, filed on 6 Sep 1995, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-265124, filed on 24 Jun 1994, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1993-153393	19930624
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	JP 1994-310291	19941214

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	O'Sullivan, Peter
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley & Lardner

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A61K 7/00

(21)Application number : **07-273412**
(22)Date of filing : **26.09.1995**

(71)Applicant : **SUNSTAR INC**
(72)Inventor : **RI EI**

(54) WATER-IN-OIL TYPE EMULSION COSMETIC

(57)Abstract:
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic excellent in emulsion stability, having a refreshing and good feeling in use.
SOLUTION: This water in-oil type emulsion cosmetic comprises (A) 0.5-20wt.% of a pyrrolidonecarboxylate, (B) 0-5wt.% of a melanin production nonionic surfactant (e.g. diglyceryl monoisostearate) liquid at a normal temperature, (C) 15-35wt.% of an oily component (e.g. squalane) and (D) water. A part of water is mixed with the whole amount of the component A to prepare an aqueous solution and a mixture of the aqueous solution and the component B is prepared. The mixture is blended with the component C, then with the rest of water and emulsified to give the objective water-in-oil type emulsion cosmetic. The cosmetic is properly mixed with a well-known component. When the cosmetic is used as an anti-suntan cosmetic, the cosmetic is mixed with 0.1-30wt.% of an anti-suntan component except an oily ultraviolet light absorber. An emollient cream, hand cream, cleansing cream, foundation, make-up foundation cream, pack, milky lotion, etc., are prepared besides the anti-suntan cosmetic.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 26.09.2001
[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]
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[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed description]
[0001]
[The technical field to which invention belongs] The emulsion stability of this invention is good and it is related with the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup which is excellent in the feeling of use.
[0002]
[The conventional technique] Conventionally, the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup uses lipophilic property polyhydric-alcohol fatty-acid-ester system activators, such as a glycerine fatty acid ester and a sorbitan fatty acid ester, for an emulsifier, mixes this to an oil phase, after carrying out heating lysis, carries out mixed emulsification with the aqueous phase warmed to temperature of the same grade, and is **ed by about 70-80 degrees C. However, at the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup manufactured as mentioned above, there was a fault that the system excellent in a temperature stability or usability was hard to be obtained. Although there was the technique of blending a wax with an oil phase so much, and raising the viscosity nature of an oil phase as one of technique which improves a temperature stability, although the freeze thaw stability of this improved, the high temperature oxidation stability could not fully be improved and had the fault of spoiling usability, such as mileage.
[0003] Moreover, although the pyrrolidone carboxylate was a component currently used widely for the purpose of ****, pH adjustment, etc. by the charge of emulsification makeup, the effect of improving the stability of the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup was not known.
[0004]
[Object of the Invention] It is in the purpose of this invention offering the charge excellent in the emulsion stability of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup which has the clean good feeling of use.
[0005]
[The means for solving a technical problem] As a result of inquiring zealously that these problems should be solved, this invention person finds out the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup which has the feeling of use which was excellent with the good stability which comes to blend the lipophilic property nonionic surface active agent of the shape of a pyrrolidone carboxylate and ordinary temperature liquid, an oily component, and water, and came to complete this invention. That is, this invention relates to the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup characterized by blending 0.5 - 20 % of the weight of (A) pyrrolidone carboxylates, 0.5 - 5 % of the weight of (B) ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic property nonionic surface active agents, and (C) oiliness component 15 - 35 % of the weight (D) water.
[0006]
[Gestalt of implementation of invention] With alkali, such as a sodium hydroxide and a potassium hydroxide, the pyrrolidone carboxylate used for this invention neutralizes beforehand, and can also use the pyrrolidone carboxylic acid of the disengagement which remains as it is or can similarly receive commercially the aqueous solution of the specific salt which can come to hand commercially. As a pure part, the loadings are 0.5 - 20 % of the weight to the constituent whole quantity, and especially its 1.0 - 15 % of the weight is desirable. If the loadings of a pyrrolidone carboxylate are not filled to 0.5% of the weight, emulsification will be spoiled, or if it is scarce and it blends [it exceeds 20% of the weight and] with an emulsion stability, the feelings of use, such as a feeling of stickiness, will be spoiled.
[0007] Especially the ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic type nonionic surface active agent used for this invention is not limited, and should usually just be used for the charge of makeup. For example, mono-oleic-acid diglyceryl, ********** acid diglyceryl, monoisostearate diglyceryl, A mono-oleic-acid tetrapod glyceryl, pen Tao lane acid decaglyceryl, ****** isostearic acid decaglyceryl, mono-oleic-acid sorbitan, Sorbitan sesquioleate, triolein acid sorbitan, mono-isostearic acid sorbitan, Sesquiisostearic acid sorbitan, the polyoxyethylene (3EO) castor oil, the polyoxyethylene (10EO) castor oil, polyoxyethylene (5EO) hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyethylene (10EO) hydrogenated castor oil, etc. are mentioned.
[0008] Especially Mono-oleic-acid diglyceryl, ********** acid diglyceryl, monoisostearate diglyceryl, A mono-oleic-acid tetrapod glyceryl, mono-isostearic acid sorbitan, Sesquiisostearic acid sorbitan, the polyoxyethylene (3EO) castor oil, The polyoxyethylene (10EO) castor oil, polyoxyethylene (5EO) hydrogenated castor oil, Polyoxyethylene (10EO) hydrogenated castor oil is desirable. especially Mono-oleic-acid diglyceryl, ********** acid diglyceryl, monoisostearate diglyceryl, a mono-oleic-acid tetrapod glyceryl, sesquiisostearic acid sorbitan, the polyoxyethylene (3EO) castor oil, and polyoxyethylene (5EO) hydrogenated castor oil are desirable.
[0009] these ordinary temperature -- a liquefied lipophilic property nonionic surfactant -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can

be used arbitrarily and the loadings are 0.5 - 5 % of the weight to the constituent whole quantity Unless it fills the loadings of an ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic type surfactant to 0.5% of the weight, it cannot emulsify, and a stability will be spoiled, if it exceeds 5% of the weight and it blends.

[0010] Especially the oily component used for this invention should just be an oily component which cannot be limited and can usually be used for the charge of makeup. for example, a liquid paraffin, squalane, and an olefin -- me -- hydrocarbons, such as ******, vaseline, a ceresin, paraffin, and a micro crystalline wax Lows, such as lanolin, yellow bees wax, and a candelilla low Higher alcohol, such as fatty acids, such as stearin acid and an oleic acid, a cetanol, and a stearyl alcohol An oleic-acid octyl dodecyl, oleic-acid oleyl, octanoic-acid isostearyl, An octanoic-acid cetyl, a myristic-acid isopropyl, ********** acid neopentyl glycol, Fatty acid ester, such as neopentylglycol dicaprate and a tetrapod 2 ******** hexanoic-acid pen ****** slit Silicon oil, such as a methyopolysiloxane, a methylphenyl polysiloxane, and a high polymerization methyopolysiloxane, Metallic soaps, such as myristic-acid magnesium, an aluminum stearate, and a magnesium stearate A para dimethylamino benzoic-acid octyl, a salicylic-acid octyl, salicylic-acid gay menthyl, Oily ultraviolet ray absorbents, such as Para methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl, a 4-methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethoxy ethyl, a ****** methoxycinnamic acid Monod 2-ethyl hexanoic-acid glyceryl, and an oxybenzone, etc. are mentioned.

[0011] A liquid paraffin, squalane, a micro crystalline wax, yellow bees wax, a cetanol, ********** acid neopentyl glycol, neopentylglycol dicaprate, a tetrapod 2 ******** hexanoic-acid pen ****** slit, silicon oil, an aluminum stearate, a magnesium stearate, Para methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl, a 4-methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethoxy ethyl, a ****** methoxycinnamic acid Monod 2-ethyl hexanoic-acid glyceryl, and an oxybenzone are desirable especially.

[0012] These oiliness component may be arbitrarily used combining one sort or two sorts or more, the loadings will be 15 - 35 % of the weight, if loadings are not filled to 15% of the weight, it will be hard coming to manufacture, and an emulsion stability will be spoiled, if it exceeds 35% of the weight and it blends.

[0013] furthermore, the organic or inorganic suntan setting component excluding an oily ultraviolet ray absorbent when using the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup of this invention for suntan setting -- one sort -- or two or more sorts can be blended and a tetrapod hydroxy benzophenone, an oxybenzone sulfonate, etc. can illustrate particle titanium oxide, a particle zinc oxide, etc. as an inorganic suntan setting component as an organic suntan setting component Moreover, if it is in an inorganic suntan setting component, surface treatment may be carried out by silicone, a metallic soap, a higher fatty acid, silicon oxide, an alumina, the oxidization zirconia, amino acid, the collagen, lecithin, etc. The loadings of suntan setting components other than these oiliness ultraviolet ray absorbent are 0.1 - 30 % of the weight to the constituent whole quantity, and its 5 - 20 % of the weight is especially desirable.

[0014] The charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup of this invention besides the charge for suntan setting of makeup An emollient cream, A hand cream, cleansing cream, foundation, the cream for makeup base, Can use for a pack, a milky lotion, etc. and in the domain which does not spoil the effect of this invention according to each purpose A glycerol, A diglycerol, a dipropylene glycol, a triethylene glycol, Polyhydric alcohol, such as 1, 3-butylene glycol, and a propylene glycol, Mineral salt, such as mucopolysaccharides, such as a hyaluronic acid, a sodium chloride, and magnesium sulfate, Well-known components, such as pigments, such as **** agents, such as vitamins, glycyrrhetinic acid ester, and glycyrrhizin acid chloride, talc, a kaolin, and a mica, antiseptics, a dispersant, an antioxidant, coloring matter, a pigment, pH regulator, a chelating agent, an astringent, and an aromatizing agent, can be blended suitably.

[0015] Next, the manufacture technique of the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup of this invention is shown. (The A method) The aqueous solution which mixed all of pyrrolidone carboxylates in a part of water is prepared, and, subsequently the mixture of this pyrrolidone carboxylate aqueous solution and an ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic property nonionic surface active agent is prepared. After mixing this mixture and an oily component, it mixes with the remainder of water and emulsifies.

[0016] Or (the B method) the aqueous solution which mixed a part of pyrrolidone carboxylate in a part of water is prepared, and, subsequently the mixture of this pyrrolidone carboxylate aqueous solution and an ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic property nonionic surface active agent is prepared. How to mix with the remainder of the water containing the remainder of a pyrrolidone carboxylate, and emulsify [after mixing this mixture and an oily component].

[0017]

[Example] Next, it has an example and this invention is explained still in detail. Needless to say, this invention is not limited to these examples. Especially, [%] in an example shows [weight %], as long as it is unstated. The examples 1-7 and the examples 1-7 of a comparison which are shown in Table 1 were prepared by the declared technique, and the emulsion stability and the feeling of use were evaluated. An appraisal method is shown.

[0018] (The evaluation technique)

1. Leave it immediately on 40 degrees C, a room temperature, and -5-degree C conditions after preparing the example (and example of a comparison) which carried out emulsion-stability manufacture. The macro-scopic judging of the neglect sample of each conditions was carried out by the following criterion after manufacture in the 1st month.

The <criterion> O:separation of is not done.

O : the whole emulsion is coarse although the separation has not been carried out.

**: -- it has dissociated slightly

x: It has separated into completeness.

[0019] 2. Five feeling panelists of use were made to real-use it, and the following criterion estimated from the viewpoint of ****, the feeling of oiliness, and the feeling of stickiness.

<Criterion> O:5 person answers that it is good.
O :3-4 person answers that it is good.
**: 1-2 person answers that it is good.
x: 0 person answers that it is good.
[0020] 3. 2 evaluation item of the comprehensive evaluation <criterion> O:above is all O or O.
**: Among the above-mentioned 2 evaluation items, the feeling of use is ** and an emulsion stability is more than O.
x: For any of the above-mentioned 2 evaluation item, or one side, x or an emulsion stability is **.
[0021]
[Table 1]

			実施例 (%)							比較例 (%)						
成分			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
スクワラン			15.0	10.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	28.0	8.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
ミツロウ			2.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
ワセリン			2.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	–	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
ステアリン酸マグネシウム			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
デカメチルシクロペンタシロキサン			1.0	6.0	–	9.0	1.0	–	–	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
モノイソステアリン酸ジグリセリル			2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	5.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
ピロリドンカルボン酸Na液 (50%)			10.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	44.0	0.6	–
p-オキシ安息香酸メチル			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
塩化ナトリウム			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1、3-ブチレングリコール			5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
精製水			残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部	残部
合計			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
製造法			A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
評価	安定性	室温	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	○	○	×	△	×	×	◎	×	×
		40℃	◎	◎	◎	○	○	○	○	△	×	×	×	◎	×	×
		-5℃	◎	◎	◎	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×	○	×	×
	使用感		◎	△	◎	△	○	○	△	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	総合評価		○	△	○	△	○	○	△	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

[0022] From the result shown in Table 1, the example was accepted to excel in the emulsion stability and the feeling of use compared with the example of a comparison.
[0023]
Example 8 (cream foundation)
Component Loadings (%)
A liquid paraffin 10.0 Lanolin 1.5 Cetanol 1.5 Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane 10.0 Talc 2.0 Titanium oxide 5.0 Iron oxide 2.0 Magnesium stearate 1.0 Polyoxyethylene (5EO) hydrogenated castor oil 1.5 Iso ******** acid diglyceryl 2.5 Pyrrolidone carboxylic-acid sodium aqueous solution (50%) 10.0 1, 3-butylene glycol 5.0 Sodium chloride 1.0 Antiseptics Minute amount Perfume Minute amount Purified water Residue Sum 100.0 [0024]
Example 9 (sunscreen cream)
Component Loadings (%)
Squalane 4.0 Micro crystalline wax 2.0 Cetanol 1.0 Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane 10.0 High polymerization methyopolysiloxane 0.3 Neopentylglycol dicaprate 5.0 ****** methoxycinnamic acid Monod 2 - Ethyl Hexanoic-Acid Glyceryl 4.0 Dibenzoylmethane 3.0 Monochrome oleic-acid diglyceryl 3.5 Particle zinc oxide 5.0 Particle titanium oxide 5.0 Magnesium stearate 0.5 Pyrrolidone carboxylic-acid sodium aqueous solution (50%) 2.0 Propylene glycol 3.0 Antiseptics minute amount Perfume Minute amount Purified water Residue Sum 100.0 [0025]
Example 10 (emollient cream)
Component Loadings (%)
Squalane 17.0 Yellow bees wax 2.0 Magnesium stearate 0.5 Isostearic acid diglyceryl 1.5 Pyrrolidone carboxylic-acid sodium aqueous solution (50%) 8.0 Antiseptics Minute amount Perfume Minute amount Purified water Residue Sum 100.0 [0026]
[Effect of the invention] According to this invention, it excels in the stability which has improved the emulsion stability and the feeling of use which are the technical probrem of the conventional charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup, and the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup which the feeling of use felt refreshed can be offered.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim]
[Claim 1] (A) 0.5 - 20 % of the weight of pyrrolidone carboxylates, 0.5 - 5 % of the weight of (B) ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic property nonionic surface active agents, the charge of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup characterized by blending (C) oiliness component 15 - 35 % of the weight (D) water.
[Claim 2] (1): The process which prepares the solution which mixed a part or all of a pyrrolidone carboxylate in a part of water. (2): The process which prepares the mixture of the pyrrolidone carboxylate aqueous solution and an ordinary temperature liquid-like lipophilic property nonionic surface active agent. (3): The process which mixes the mixture and the oily component of (2). (4): The manufacture technique of the charge given in the claim 1 which has the process which mixes the mixture of (3), and the remainder of water of oil Nakamizu type emulsification makeup.

[Translation done.]